

# The Sydney Morning Herald

SYDNEY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1905.

12 PAGES.

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For Notices of Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c., See Page 6.

## SUMMARY.

The mutiny among the Russian troops is growing. M. Kroustouff, President of the Council of Ministers, states that a general strike will be proclaimed just after Christmas. The country is ripe for revolution. Preparations for an armed rising are highly advanced. The revolutionaries are able to count on the support of the army to ensure victory.

Owing to the arrest of M. Kroustouff, a general strike is considered inevitable. The Government has revived the worst forms of press restrictions and punishments. The whole of the 14th Naval Battalion at Kronstadt has been arrested for mutiny. A regiment of Guards has been confined to barracks at Kexholm, Finland, owing to its revolutionary spirit.

The revolutionary army has promised the British Government that it will not side with the Government in the coming conflict. At Warsaw two companies of Infantry have been ordered to shoot rebels freely. The Governor-General of Saratoff has ordered Cossacks to shoot rebels freely.

He says that the more political matters are killed the higher will be the standard of the services of the troops. A Duchess and two Princesses are assisting to sort letters at the St. Petersburg General Post Office. Members of the aristocracy act as letter-carriers.

The mutineers at Harbin paraded the streets, burnt shops, and plundered them. An express train bound for Vladivostok was killed the higher will be the standard of the services of the troops. A Duchess and two Princesses are assisting to sort letters at the St. Petersburg General Post Office.

The President of the new Liberal Government chosen by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is published to-day. Mr. James Bryce, Secretary for Ireland, Mr. John Burns, Labour representative, has been included in the Ministry.

The "Times" states that the inclusion of Mr. Bryce in the Ministry is a vital factor in the Ministry, which has a feeble representation in the House of Commons. The Liberal organs agree that the Ministry is thoroughly representative of all the best shades of Liberalism.

For a farm competition, promoted by the proprietors of the "Sydney Morning Herald" and "Sydney Mail," the State will award five medals to the best of the following: Three substantial prizes will be divided in each division—North Coast, South Coast, Northern Tableland, Central Tableland, and Southern Slopes.

The object of the competition is to make good farms better known, and to encourage methods which will help primary industries and stimulate education. The negotiations in the Federal Parliament for a compromise in regard to a site for the Federal capital, carried out by Mr. Watson and Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Watson states that Mr. Carruthers' speech has made the selection of a new site difficult, if not impossible. It is still hoped that something will be done towards selecting Lake George, but time must be allowed for the very natural reaction to cool down.

The inquiry into the Western coal contracts for railways, by a Royal Commission, was commenced yesterday. The North Coast railway proposal was condemned at a conference held at Gympie on Saturday.

A representative conference is to be held at Gympie to decide upon the route for a line from the tableland to the coast. Miss Ethel Watson, who was shot at Stanger on Sunday, cannot give any reason why she was fired at, as they were quite friendly.

The manager of the Pacific Colliery states that the machinery of the mine has been tampered with. The machinery of an adjoining colliery has been tampered with five times. On one occasion the damage caused a delay of nearly a week.

At Bedouie, Northern Queensland, the Government has struck a blow of over \$2000 against the water power at a depth of 1312 ft. At the propellers of Mine, Broken Hill, Edward Downes, aged 40, was yesterday killed by a fall of rock.

English mail dated November 10, by the R.M.S. Orontea, will be delivered at Sydney on Thursday. The Victorian Cabinet will deal with the question of reinstating the railway strikers' executive after receiving the Commissioners' report on the strike.

By the G.M.S. Grower, Kurland, 124 immigrants for Western Australia arrived at Fremantle yesterday. Crops and stacks of hay and corn have been destroyed by lamb fires in the Geraldton and Greenough districts, Western Australia.

## FAIRMER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

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## SHIPPING.

### P. AND O. COMPANY.

#### ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

##### FOR MARELLUS, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

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## ORIENT-PAKISTAN ROYAL MAIL LINE.

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For Shipping, Meteorological, and  
Mail Notices See Page 8.

## BIRTHS.

JENNINGS—December 9, at Cheltenham, the wife of  
J. G. Jennings, of a daughter,  
Wendy, born at 11.30 a.m. Birth weight, 10 lb. 10 oz.

## MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—December 10, at St. Paul's,  
Upper Picton, by the Rev. W. C. Roberts, Thomas  
Hawley, son of Thomas Hawley Armstrong, of Jersey,  
to Alice, daughter of the late William Armstrong, of  
Sydney and Melbourne.

## DEATHS.

AUGERHOLM—December 11, John Augerholm, at  
Parramatta, Auckland, aged 71, father of J. B. T.  
W. and A. Augerholm, Chatterton, Sydney.

POTTER—December 10, at 10, after a long illness,  
which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Anne  
Potter, aged 82 years. Her children all survive.

CARROLL—December 11, 1905, at Kilm, Strathfield,  
Mary Elizabeth Carroll, wife of the late William  
Carroll, I.R.C.M., and sister of the late William  
Carroll, I.R.C.M., aged 62 years.

OWEN—December 10, at 10, after a long illness,  
which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Anne  
Owen, aged 82 years. Her children all survive.

GOLDIE—December 11, 1905, at 10, after a long illness,  
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Goldie, aged 82 years. Her children all survive.

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# SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS. MESSRS. LLOYD AND COLLINS REG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR MR. R. LLOYD HAS JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE WITH ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS AND NOVELTIES FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

THE NEW GOODS, ALSO THE FANCY GOODS FOR XMAS PRESENTS, ARE  
NOW OPENED.

AND A VISIT WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT THERE IS ONLY ONE PLACE TO BUY YOUR PRESENTS  
FROM THIS YEAR.

OUR COLLECTION EXCELS ANYTHING IN THE CITY,  
AND OUR PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE FOR SIMILAR ARTICLES.

304, 306, 308 GEORGE-STREET,  
2 DOORS FROM HUNTER-STREET.

Advertising an article, unless the best, is wasted money.

BOOMERANG BRANDY,  
IS THE VERY BEST.

Which is the cause of its being so largely advertised.

PENFOLD'S WINES.

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

SYDNEY CELLARS, 801 PITT-STREET (under Mrs. McCall's).

## THE BEST FARMS AND THE BEST FARMERS.

## "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" AND "SYDNEY MAIL" PRIZE COMPETITION.

The educational value of a good Farm can scarcely be over-estimated. One good  
Farmer is a power for good in any district. He sets the standard of achievement  
for his neighbours, and the man who cannot benefit by his example and advice is  
not only likely to be a poor farmer, but also to be a failure at any other business.  
Certainly the Farmer is at a disadvantage in that he cannot control the forces of  
nature; but, apart from that, his success depends upon exactly the same factors as  
others. In other callings, perhaps the most important of these factors is Education.  
The simplest form of education is the object lesson, and in this case it is supplied  
by the businesslike, methodical, and up-to-date Farmer.

There are many such Farmers in New South Wales; but not nearly so many as  
we would like to see. The announcement which we make to-day is intended to  
serve a double purpose—firstly, to identify the best Farmers in the State; and  
secondly, to encourage others to qualify for inclusion under that honourable designation.

The visitor to our leading farming districts will find that there are good Farmers—men who work their holdings thoroughly and methodically; who buy the  
best of machinery and seed; whose stock are well cared for, and whose produce  
always brings the best prices. These good Farmers only have a local reputation.  
We are anxious that that reputation shall be extended, and that their methods shall  
be expounded to the advantage of the Masses of the Land, and to the profit of the  
State. Below we outline the plan by which we propose to do this.

### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order that every part of the enormous agricultural area within the State may  
be embraced in the scheme it has been decided to hold

## FIVE FARM COMPETITIONS

### IN FIVE SECTIONS OF THE STATE.

For this purpose the State will be divided into two Coastal Divisions—the North  
and the South—Two Tableland Divisions, and one embracing the Slopes and Plains.  
The dividing lines have not yet been decided upon, but it has been arranged to hold

#### TWO COMPETITIONS IN 1906

#### AND THREE COMPETITIONS IN 1907.

For each Division the sum of £50 will be distributed in prize-money—

FIRST PRIZE ... .. £50.

SECOND PRIZE ... .. £20.

THIRD PRIZE ... .. £5.

The prizes in the two Coastal Divisions will be offered for the best Dairy Farms.  
The prizes in the Tableland Divisions will be for the best All-round Farms in the  
Northern Division, and for the best All-round Farms in the Southern Division.  
The prizes for the Plains and Slopes Division will be for the best All-round  
Farms.

It is hoped that by these means all the principal industries followed by the  
men on the land will be fully represented, and splendid opportunities will be pro-  
vided for proving the extent of the natural resources of the State, and the existence of  
many well-invested and capably-managed Farms.

A Committee to frame regulations and rules for these important events will be  
appointed, in each case by some representative bodies such as the agricultural societies,  
in consultation with the "Sydney Morning Herald" and the "Sydney Mail" Agricultural Editors.

The Farms will be judged by points, and it is proposed that the practical side  
of Farming shall be the most prominent consideration in framing the scale of  
points for each Division.  
It has been decided to hold

### THE FARM COMPETITION ON THE NORTH COAST

#### AND THE

### FARM COMPETITION ON THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE TABLELANDS DURING 1906.

The Farm Competition on the South Coast, the Competition on the Northern  
Tablelands, and the Competition on the Slopes and Plains will be held during 1907.

The Western Division of the State will be excluded.

Further particulars will be announced at a later stage.

## A CHAMPION TROPHY.

If, in the opinion of the Judges, any one Farm stands out pre-eminently above  
all others, the proprietors of the "Sydney Morning Herald" and the "Sydney Mail"  
will present a handsome trophy as a Champion Prize.

SUPPLIERS FROM BURN, SLOAN, BROWN, STUBBS,  
AND PILES, on rem. to the Sydney Morning Herald.

For 1904 fell below those of 1903 by a  
relatively small amount. Thus, for the  
eleven months of this year the total  
production for the Commonwealth was  
3,805,067 ounces, or 95,204 ounces less than  
for the corresponding period in 1904. New  
South Wales alone among the States seems  
to have more than maintained her position;  
and though her gold figures are small  
compared with those of Western Australia,  
Victoria, and Queensland, it is the possi-  
bility of great developments which com-  
mands attention. With better mining laws  
and a return of confidence among investors  
we should not be long in taking the position  
as a gold-producer in this continent to  
which we are entitled by our resources.

This applies in a measure to the whole  
Commonwealth in its relation to the  
Empire. Western Australia has been  
warned that unless fresh discoveries are  
made there must be a substantial decrease  
in the annual production of gold. Yet her  
resources remain magnificent. Unless the low  
grade ores can be profitably worked—and  
there must be a definite end—then the  
management of capital to this end—then  
the young State will drop behind; and the  
warning will no doubt be taken to heart.  
Meanwhile, the States as a whole produce  
year by year gold about equal in value to  
the wool clip of the Commonwealth. This,  
at any rate, was the case last year. In  
1904 each of these products was exported  
for the tune of between seventeen and  
eighteen millions sterling, making a total  
of upwards of £35,000,000, or considerably  
more than half of Australia's total outward  
trade. The only difference this year will  
come with an increase in the wool figures  
consequent upon enhanced prices and a

better clip. But the production of gold is  
sufficiently satisfactory and is so well  
maintained that we make no excuse for  
dwelling upon the great fact of continual  
solid development.

The excitement not possible when con-  
templating the king of metals may, how-  
ever, be pardoned when the industrial  
metals are passed in review. Our cabi-  
nets of late have been full of material  
for the eager speculator to grow eloquent  
over, and genuine investors may be pardoned  
if they have watched the soaring  
prices of tin and lead with wide-eyed won-  
der. Silver, it is true, has not made any  
advance during the last two or three weeks.

Months it has moved up  
until past the half-century per ounce.  
To-day it is below that limit. Yet as com-  
pared with the downward tendency which  
was so marked when the authorities in  
India closed their mints to free coinage,  
the present position is full of promise. We  
have in fact to go back nearly ten years  
to find a price equal to what is now ob-  
tained for the metal in the world's market.

But the lead market has become so  
active that it would not be surprising if  
prices were soon double what they were a  
decade ago. The prospects certainly seem  
to warrant a further advance. If anybody  
looking at the industrial position even  
twelve months ago had predicted the boom  
now appearing in full swing, he would  
have been laughed at. Yet it may be said  
that the price of lead, which is well past  
£17 per ton, is not being forced up by pure  
speculation. A new note has been im-  
ported into the discussion of supplies by the  
requirements of electricians. We are told  
that America is buying a great deal, and  
that European stocks have been depleted  
in consequence of great activity in trade,  
especially in the electrical branches. Cop-  
per is sure to feel the pressure in the same  
way, since it is especially in demand in the  
manufacture of electrical machinery; and  
progress along this path, now that rail-  
ways are being steadily converted, may be  
phenomenal. The price of tin, of course,  
the marvel of the market in metals at the  
present moment, because of the concentra-  
tion of supplies in powerful hands, but also  
because consumption has outstripped supply.  
We showed yesterday, in our com-  
mercial columns, that the present price of  
£100 per ton has not been touched for  
years, and that since 1898 the highest  
average has been £118. In 1900, when  
the price dropped to £108, the market  
recorded the former high figure, and since  
then fluctuation has been the rule. Yet  
production has increased, though exports  
from Sydney have not responded to the  
rising demand from Germany and the  
United States. What can do all this is  
the certainty that the Commonwealth  
as a whole must benefit immensely as the  
industrial metals are mined in response to  
the new pressure. Assuredly in this half of  
the continent the impetus to develop our  
great resources will be considerable, and  
the output of silver-lead ores from mines  
in the Barrier region will give increased  
dividends to fortunate shareholders. But  
the best factor in the general outlook is  
the assurance of increased employment for  
our miners, and of relief to the labour mar-  
ket in this as in other States.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Granted that it was politically expedient  
for the Liberals to assume power at their  
opponents' convenience, the assumption  
could hardly have been better. Sir  
Henry Campbell-Bannerman has gathered  
together in his Cabinet politicians repre-  
sentative of the best that can be found in  
the Liberal party to-day; and he has been  
careful not to lay over-stress upon any par-  
ticular element in the fighting force. In  
fact, Mr. Grey, the United Kingdom  
has infinitely the best qualified Secretary  
for Home Affairs that could be presented,  
excepting always Lord Rosebery, whose  
cosmopolitan knowledge of affairs marked  
him out for the post, other things being  
equal. Other things, however, were not  
equal, and Sir Edward Grey assumes the  
control of the foreign affairs of the Em-  
pire with all the prestige which attaches  
to his brilliant performance of the duties  
concerned when he was Under-Secretary  
in Mr. Gladstone's and Lord Rosebery's  
Administrations, and without the draw-  
back—especially noteworthy in view of  
the strained relations between France and  
Germany and of our friendly feeling with  
France—that he can be accused of being  
unduly lenient to the particular know-  
ledge of the German side. Next  
to Sir Edward Grey—for the insistence of  
the late Government on the maintenance  
of the present relations between Great Brit-  
ain and other countries forces him into  
prominence—particular attention will be  
paid to Mr. Henry Asquith, the new Chan-  
cellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Asquith  
has never displayed a particular know-  
ledge of the intricacies of finance, but per-  
haps it was necessary, in view of the pos-  
sible developments of the operations of  
the persons who propose to themselves to  
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for Home Rule in the Home Rule cause, and  
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all over the world in that it contains a  
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retary, Mr. Herbert Gladstone.

CONTRACT LABOUR.

It would, probably, take the powers of  
a very able observer to explain exactly  
where we are as to contract immigration.  
Probably the whole world by this time  
knows where we were; and the old clause  
under which the bourgeoisie and agricul-  
tural holdings in each district; and if there  
is any farm which to the opinion of the

maid, and the "Sydney groom" took the  
stage in a very short space of time suc-  
ceeded in accomplishing more harm than  
plain good intention could set right for  
years. But we are very far from being  
convinced that good intention, whether  
plain or perplexed, is at the bottom of the  
new bill. As it came from the hands of  
Mr. Deakin it seemed merely to change the  
form, and leave the fact untouched. This  
was the view taken by Mr. Reid, who  
characterised the proceedings as justifi-  
cable and disgraceful. As he put it, the Prime  
Minister professed to be anxious to en-  
courage immigration, but practically left  
the obstacles in the path of the desirable  
immigrant as obnoxious as they were be-  
fore. And, indeed, that result was the  
only one to be expected. As a sop to  
outraged public common sense an amend-  
ing bill had to be introduced; but, on the  
other hand, Mr. Deakin's Labour allies  
were not likely to throw away the short-  
sighted and double-edged "advantage"  
they had gained. The situation had its  
humour, for Mr. Deakin had scarcely dom-  
inated the House of Commons by his ex-  
planation that there was nothing in our  
legislation that should not be there, and  
that a totally wrong impression had got  
abroad, when he proceeded with legisla-  
tion to remove the faults that, according  
to him, did not exist.

There is a good deal of transparent  
hypocrisy about the whole thing. The  
memorandum of the Agents-General as to  
our reputation abroad might have been  
met by a frank and free confession of the  
gross mistakes that have been made, and  
the ridiculous Labour-ridden Federal Statute  
Book purged of its gross offence. Nothing  
less would adequately meet the situation;  
but the palliative Mr. Deakin offered was  
like one of those bread pills offered by the  
puzzled practitioner to the patient who de-  
mands something remedial.

Superficially a new complexion was put  
upon the bill by the amendment proposed  
by Mr. Dugald Thomson, and accepted  
with such suspicious alacrity by Mr.  
Deakin. If this exception to the working  
of the bill made in favour of British sub-  
jects means anything, it means the aban-  
donment of the crusade against contract  
labour. Of course, there never has been  
even the pretence of a fear that some  
wholesale importation of cheap Continen-  
tal labour might be attempted. The imagi-  
nary danger set up by Labour party  
statesmen was that highly skilled British  
workmen might come in and displace the  
local union men at the local union rates.

By in effect accepting Mr. Dugald Thom-  
son's proposal to exclude from the bill  
the prohibition of contract labour, Mr. Deakin  
threw away the entire reason of the enactment.  
When the Prime Minister subsequently re-  
marked that the stringency of the original  
Act had not been relaxed, but an exception  
made in favour of British immigrants,  
it is not easy to understand him.

We have, in fact, to  
look to the machinery of the bill and dis-  
cover if this restores in practice the bar-  
rier that the amendment throws down in  
theory. This in truth seems precisely  
what is to happen. Even as amended,  
says Mr. Joseph Cook, the new bill re-  
mains as prohibitive as the old. If so, he  
is justified in referring to it as a "bottle  
of poison" which will never be opened.

Nothing but the most clever  
plausible reason would have served. As it  
is, the Contract Immigrants Bill is not  
likely to induce the arrival of a single  
recruit to industry; and all we have from  
the Prime Minister who promised us bread  
is a memorial stone to the ingenuity of the  
disingenuous.

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

The reward according to the patient  
scientist is not usually of a very tangible  
form. He has, of course, the satisfaction  
of doing something to push forward the  
bounds of knowledge; but any satisfaction  
he may have in that is generally discount-  
ed by his consciousness of the illimitable  
unknown that lies beyond. The inter-  
preter of nature is still very much the  
child crying in the night, with no language  
but a cry. Occasionally it may happen, also,  
that some striking and dramatic success  
wins popular renown or to pure science  
comes some immediate application that  
makes discovery famous. More generally,  
however, the pursuit of nature has to be  
its own reward. All this was well known  
to Mr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel, and he did  
a gracious as well as a generous thing  
when he left his great fortune as a fund to  
constitute some material reward for science,  
the present relations between Great Brit-  
ain and other countries forces him into  
prominence—particular attention will be  
paid to Mr. Henry Asquith, the new Chan-  
cellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Asquith  
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tural holdings in each district; and if there  
is any farm which to the opinion of the

judges shows outstanding merit, a champion  
trophy will be awarded. The assistance of  
local bodies will be sought in the framing of  
conditions, the marking of boundaries, etc. As  
soon as these conditions are settled a further  
announcement will be made.

Western Coal Contracts.—The Royal Com-  
mission, presided over by Judge Rogers, got  
well to work yesterday with its inquiry into  
the merits of the Western coal contract, in-  
cluding the imputation of improper practice.  
The proprietor of the Ironstone Colliery is  
convinced that his tender to supply coal was  
not cast out, and that of the Lithgow Coal  
Association accepted, in a fair and open  
manner, and for a fair commercial reason.  
Superimposed on his suspicions was the dis-  
agreement of the Railway Commissioners as to  
whether the contract should have been made.  
The main evidence taken yesterday was  
that of Mr. J. B. North, the Ironstone coal  
master. He was able to tell details of the  
negotiations, but not to assist the commis-  
sion in deciding whether, to use the language  
of the chairman, anyone's pen had been  
greased. Judge Rogers surprised the assem-  
bled members of the public by some trenchant  
observations on the latter part of the ques-  
tion. He wanted to know who had "greased"  
round and discovered that Mr. North, the  
Chief Mechanical Engineer, had invested £500  
in mortgage, and he promised that the com-  
mission would know how to deal with such  
persons unless their action was justified.

Speaking for himself alone, the learned Judge  
declared that it might be discovered if any  
member of the commission that he had  
invested some large sum of money. But  
what, he asked, would that prove? It might  
have been trust money, or otherwise easily  
explainable. Mr. North denied having given  
the information on which Mr. Holman based  
that part of his speech. A heavy day's work  
was done, and a mass of evidence was taken  
down by the "Herald" staff, just now almost  
exhausted with the work of a heavy Prelim-  
inary session. The commission will meet  
again at 10 a.m. to-day.



## STATE'S PROTEST

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## AGAINST THE COMMONWEALTH.

MR. REID AND SIR W. LYNE.  
APPORTIONING THE BLAME.  
OPPOSITION LEADER'S GAUSTIC  
REMARKS.

Mr. G. H. Reid referred again yesterday the trouble between the State and the Commonwealth about the capital site and matters. He addressed himself chiefly to the interview with the Minister for Customs which was published in yesterday's issue.

"Sir William Lyne," he said, "that a picture against settlement of the question upon lines favourable to the claims of New South Wales, has, with characteristic effrontery, sought to make myself the party to lead responsible for the settlement of the Dalryny site. He must thank me who still believe in him densely ignorant when he makes such an astounding statement. Every member of our party for either Lake George, Orange, Lyndhurst or Armidale, except two Victorians and Western Australians, in the final bill is the House of Representatives, which between Lyndhurst and Tumut, on October 1902, every member of our party except four named voted for Lyndhurst against Tumut. That final ballot showed 36 for Lyndhurst and 35 for Lyndhurst. New South would have won this ballot by 38 to 36 for Lyndhurst against 39 for Tumut, if the fellow New South Wales members in the House proposed to mine had voted with us—Sir William Lyne, Mr. Chantler, Mr. Chapman, Frank Chubb, Mr. Lewin, Mr. Bland and Watson. You don't read the representation of any other State often acting in that way."

### THE REAL CULPRITS.

"When the bill went to the Senate, House struck out Tumut, and inserted Melbourne. When the bill came back from the Senate, the House, by 39 to 18, disagreed with the Senate's choice of Melbourne. The Senate refused to give way, and the session was without issue."

ment we were defeated on Lyndhurst as  
and the only choice we had was betw  
Bombardier, and I was elected. I was  
sprung upon the House by Sir William L  
in his desperate efforts to bury the captiv  
far away from the centre of New South W  
as possible. Toombs is an outlandish a  
Bombardier, and to get at him from New S  
Wales than any other man in the House  
Yet, whilst not one of my political frien  
directed by the people of New South W  
voted for 'Toombs,' the following among  
New South Wales opponents did their  
best to get the bill through: Messrs. L  
Mr. Chanter, Mr. Edwin, Mr. Watson,  
Watkins, and Mr. Webster. If my frien  
and I had not voted solely for Delight, to  
would have been the future cemetery of  
toombs to a capital at a reasonable di  
distance from Sydney. At the Conference  
agreed to in 1859. It was larg  
t on the faith of that agreement that  
New South Wales had accepted the bill.

"CHAMPION ROMANECER."

"Two or three months after that con  
ference was held—namely, on May 31, 1859  
William Lyne publicly declared, 'We ha  
the New South Wales captives to be placed wh  
reasonable distance from Sydney, and I am  
new.' Yet he fought for Tumut and To  
When the 'champion romanecer' of Austr  
policies says I am wholly to blame in gi  
the fixing of the site five years ago, and  
the Premier, I would think he would thi  
rely that only Sir William Lyne would  
such a ridiculous charge. If I had not  
sufficiently to take on myself to choose  
Sydney, and had tried to get the Premier  
to choose any other place, I would have been  
unreasonable as Mr. Lyne was. I would  
that New South Wales had not been the

During the capital unless it is enacted by the Constitution that the shareholders and I think if there ever was a doubt as to it, there cannot be now. I heartily agree with Mr. Joseph Cook that the trouble comes more from New South Wales representatives in the Executive and Labour parties than from the representatives of the other States. If Sir William Lyne and Mr. C. M. had only represented some other part of this State, there would never have been the delay, the trouble, and the resentment which have been displayed over this matter.

**IN FURNISHING CIRCLES.**

— A COMPROMISE FAILS. —

**ALLEGED IRRITATION.**

— AGAINST MR. CARRUTHERS. —

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTERS.)

**MELBOURNE, Monday.**

It appears that the negotiations for a compromise in regard to a Sir Watson's capital party were carried out by Mr. W. and Mr. Fuller. Mr. Carruthers's complete speech has, however, made a motion of no confidence in the matter. Sir Watson's made the following statement: "I have secured Lake George from the initiation of capital site inquiry, but finding little support for it among members I voted for Tummel on the next best. During the past month or so, with other members, have been discussing its selection with a view to meeting the

of New South Wales, and found among the members of both Houses a general desire to treat New South Wales fairly, and until the action of Mr. Carruthers there seemed no prospect of any more effective action. It is found, however, that Mr. Carruthers's method of proceeding, and accompanying speech have produced a feeling of irritation which makes the action of any new site difficult, if not impossible. Members who voted for Dalgety, and who are naturally believing it to be the best naturally object to being conquered by a tactical ploy, and are consequently disinclined to vote for what they look upon as a second time to give ground by the doing of which would conciliate New South Wales. It is still hopeful that something will be done towards selecting Lake George, but we must first allow sufficient time for the very nature of the measure to be considered.

The Prime Minister states that his bill will not be introduced, at any rate until Wednesday, and the text of the measure may not be made public until late on that day. The text of the bill will be on the table, but the measures left over until next week though no one can be found who advocates them. Mr. Chapman is due to Dalgety to-day. The Secretary has to-morrow to see Pinfold proposes to move the adjournment to call attention to Mr. Carruthers's move.

**MR. WADSE'S REPLY.**

**TO THE FEDERAL CRITICISM.**

The prominent attention given in yesterday's issue of the "Herald" to the views of the Ministers upon the action of the New South Wales Government in resolutions condemnatory of the laissez-faire policy of the Federal Government, in reference to the site of the Federal capital, not escaped the notice of State Ministers. The Attorney-General, Mr. C. G. Wade, in the absence of the Premier, deputed a secretary to reply to the rather warm comment passed upon the action of the State Government in asking both branches of the Legislature to protest against the attitude of the Federal Parliament towards New South Wales.

"I have," observed the Attorney-General, "noticed the statements published this morning. The criticism is divided into two usual categories of criticism. On the one hand, it is urged that the State alone is blame for the present position of affairs, owing to its delay in taking any



















